Risease or other causes shown themselves unfitted for further service in that elimate.

Witness explained Lieutenant Greely's plans and intentions at the time the letter referred to was written, and added: "The law of Congress under which the last relief expedition was sent changed all this. It commanded that the Lady Franklin Bay party should be recalled, and I did not regard it as essential that the stores should be ported in Littleton Island and be expessed to destruction, but that as a prudential matter the station should be established at the most northern point which could be reached without hazard."

Q.—Do you know what influenced the rejection by the

but that as a principlal matter the call state ould be reached without hazard.

Q.—Do you know what influenced the rejection by the Chief Signal Officer of the views embodied in that mean orandom? A.—No. sir.

Witness stated that he supposed this memorandom had been delivered to the Secretary of the Nivy and that the plan had been or would be drawn in conformity with it. He autmitted the memorandom also to Leutenant Garlington and understood the latter to approve it. He (witness) was not undecrived upon this point until he received Mr. Ga diagnorist dispatch of September 14 or 15, he answer to an inquiry-way he did not land stores at Letteron Island. That dispatch command the first intimation that Lieutenant Garlington dist not approve it and was as great a surprise to witness as anything he had ever had happen.

The information about the memorandom was given to the press by witness. The error in the received was not discovered until Mr. Garlington's telegram was received, stating that he did not resard the memorandom as part of also orders. On ascertaining the facts witness tooked up the matter afreed and gave the opinion was in to riders and construct.

In reply to queedloss by Lieutenant Garlington witness.

since held I at the memoraldian was not order on all not on a construct.

In reply to que alons by Lieutenant Garlinston witness emparateally reasserted his statement that he understood that Lieutenant Garlington and approved the memoraldian. Several points in the memoraldian water discussed between them on the day of its prep ration, among others the delay which world occur through landing stores at Littleton Island. Whoses could not say that Lieutenant ordination and in terms expressed his approved, but at had derived that haptesson from the

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PENSION LAW.

A DECISION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE 1 TERIOR

RELATIVE TO DEPENDENT MOTHERS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. The Secretary of the Interior was asked by W. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, for a proper and uniform construction of Section 4,707 Revised Statutes, concerning peasions to dependent mothers. In reply he writes in part: It is not a violent presumption to suppose that every man who went into the army would support als parents, it thair ne-cessities required him to do so. So you may in the determinution of of these cases accept as an established fact that the loss of a son has deprived the parents of the aupport of that son in their days of departence. The statute has, however, fixed the conditions or circumstances of the parties claiming to be dependent, and your office must be governed by the plain and unambiguous terms thereof. The statute was enacted to give to dependent relatives some compensation for the damage they had sustained by the loss of the person on whom they did in fact depend, or might depend under the law, for their support, and must have a liberal cor struction, so as to include all persons that, from all the circumstances and words of the statute, the legislative mind must have included at the time of its passage.

You ask, first: "What construction shall be put upon the term 'date of his death' as regards mother's manual labor as adequte means of support, and the contributions abor as adequie means or support, and the contributions of said son, etc. Is this provision satisfied if, at the date of enlistment of the sodier, claimant received support from the son's labor in whole or in part, notwithstanding the fact that for any reason the soldier did not actually send any of his wages, as a soldier, home to her P' To this I unhestratingly answer, yes.

To the second: "If the mother supported herself by

her own manual labor after soldier's culistment, must actual contributions from him (or from others not legally bound to aid in her support) after enlistment, be shown in addition to the fact of her own manual labor ?" In most of the States, as before stated, the son is bound by law to support his dependent mother and in said States it can only be necessary to show that the mother supported herself by manual labor; that fact being established, she is a dependent mother. In States where no such statute exists the answer is not so easy. If the mother had no adequate means of support, except her own labor, she was dependent on her son within the spirit of the statute, and the Government becomes liable to pay her a pension, if, by actual contribution, or in any other way, the son had recognized his obligation to aid in the support of his mother. The words in any other way are broad enough to allow considerable latitude in deter-mining the dependency of the mother, and doubtless it was the intention of Congress to give to the Departmen the necessary latitude to determine the case on the broad and liberal policy that Congress adopted with reference to the subject. It would be manifestly unjust to allow the mother to receive a pension if she would not be de-pendent on the son, if living; and it is equally unjust to deprive the mother of that substantial aid which she would have received if her son had lived.

Your third question is: "The soldier being a minor at date of enlistment and up to the date of his death, will the dependence of his mother or father, and the legal ob ligation to aid in support of either of them, be presumed from such minerity and necessity for support?" being a minor, the father was entitled to his services, or if not living, the mother was entitled to his services. think it consistent with the spirit of the statute in such a case to allow the dependent mother or father, as the case

Your fourth question is: "Must actual contributions after callstment be proven, or may the recognition by the soldier of his obligations to aid in the support of his mother be shown alternatively, by letters from the soldier expressing his desire or intention to so contribute, solidier expressing his desire or intention to so contribute, to labor for her comfort and maintenance when he returned, or assist otherwise inher support! In what 'other way' may such recognition of his obligations to aid in her support be shown it' Actual contributions are not necessary. The expression of a desire or an intention on the part of the soldier is sufficient, and even fees than that will suffice, as for instance, latters expressive of affection and interest in her welfare may be well considered as failing within the provisions of the law, as otherwise recognizing his congestion to aid in her support.

in her welfare may be well considered as falling within the provisions of the law, as otherwise recognizing his obligation to aid in her support.

To your sixth question: "A son contributing with wages to support his mother enlists. He is wounded before sending wages (as a soldier) home. The mother had not adequate means of support, other than the ordinary proceeds of her own manual hand, either at the date of the son's enlistment, wounding or death therefrom. He is discharged, comes home, is totally incapacitated from manual labor and requires regular aid and attendance, and is pensioned at \$50 per month for said disabilities, of which he soon dies. During the reception of his pension, he and his mother subsisted thereupon. In other words, he contributes to her support of his pension, are and his mother subsisted thereupon. In other words, he contributes to her support of his pension granted him for his totally helpless condition from his wounds, at the date of his death. Is this a proper contribution at date of his death, is this mother contribution at date of his death, and is this mother entitled? "I answer, that the mother in that case, and all others of like character, will be entitled to nepenson. As to question seven: "What are adequate means of support as concemplated by the statute? "This must depend on the condition in life, and all the circumstances surrounding the case; what will be adequate support for one person may not be for another. In every case it should be sufficient to support the mother. In every case it should be sufficient to support the mother. In every case it should be sufficient to support the mother. In every case it should be sufficient to support the mother.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Washington, Nov.15 .- Respecting imprinted check stamps presented for redemption subsequent to July 31, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says: The cases on hand will be treated in either of the following methods: Claims will be acted on as soon as reached, and, if allowed, stamps will be destroyed; stamps will be returned to claimants free of charge, the claims to be considered as withdrawn. Cases will be hid aside until Congress convenes, and if an appropriation is made for that purpose the stamps. If redeemed, will be cancelled and the blanks returned to their owners. Claimants are requested to state which of these methods they desire to have adopted, and to forward the necessary blanks to the Internal Revenue Office as early as possible. Subs of checks will be cut off and returned to chaimants free of expense upon receipt of a request to that effect. returned to claimants free of charge, the claims to be

ORDERS TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Washington, Nov. 15. - The following changes in the stations and duties of others of the Corps of Engineers have been ordered: Captain Edward Ma-guire will relieve Major Milton B. Adams of the work of river and harbor improvements on Lake Erie, and will also relieve Licutepant-Colonel Henry M. Roberts of the charge of the construction of Forts Porter and Niagara, New-York, and of the improvement of the Niagara River and the harbor of Buffalo. Major Adams will relieve Captain Thomas H. Handbury of river improvement, taking station at Little Rock; Captain Handbury will proceed to Chloage and report to the Commanding General Division of the Missouri for duty as Engineer Officer of that division. Captain John C. Mallery will be relieved rom duty at Willet's Point, and will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the First and Second Lighthouse Districts, taking station at Roston. Captain Philip M. Price will proceed to Willet's Point. The resignation of Cadet Sanniel Morgan Busineli, fourth class. United States Military Academy, has been accepted. and the harbor of Buffalo. Major Adams will relieve

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates has been ordered to the Vandalia; W. O. Holway has been detached from the training ship New-Hampshire and ordered to the Trenton.

Lieutenant-Commander George Talcott, on duty as an executive officer of the Shenandoah, has resigned from the Navy, to go into Business. His resignation was to-day accepted.

AMERICAN SEAMEN DISAPPEARING. Washington, Nov. 15 .- The annual report of D. S. Alexander, the Fifth Auditor, shows that the expenses of the Diplomatic service aggregated \$384,072.

The Consular service returned in fees \$914,839, and exded \$870,290. Consular reports are quoted, showing that American seamen are almost wholly disappearing The Consul at Liverpool reports that 159 American ships arrived there, the crews numbering 3,088 men, of who 1,891 were reported as subjects of foreign countries. The hipping Commissioner at New-York reported that of 6,974 seamen shipped in 1881, only 1,449 declared them selves American Born, while the Commissioner monga-that not one in five of these were really American born

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States in Octoberwas \$14,631,530, and for the ten months ended October, 31, \$145,082,034. APPOINTED POSTMASTERS.—The President has ap-

the Pension Office, has been transferred to New-York as Supervising Special Examiner of the district embracing Vermont, part of New-York and part of Massachusetts.

APPOINTED FORMARIES.—The President has appointed Mortimer Wade postmaster at Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., vice B. T. Himmons, deceased; David Henry Cuthbert, at Helena, Mont., vice Robert E. Fisk, resigned; James Carney, at Deadwood, D. T., vice J. A. Harding, resigned.

LAND ENTRIES HELD FOR CANCELLATION.—Since November 1, there have been held for cancellation on the ground of fraud 198 entries of public lands, under the Préemption, Homestead and Timber Culture laws. Most of these entries were in Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Alabama and New-Mexico.

THE CHINESE ON THE PERING .- The Secretary of the Treasury has received a dispatch from the Collector at San Francisco to the effect that the Chinese on the Peking hold certificates issued at Canton. The Collector is availing himself of such means of verification of the facts as are within reach. Such investigation so far shows many to be undoubtedly laborers.

MASTERS OF FOREIGN VESSELS REWARDED.—The Presi MASTERS OF FOREIGN VESSELS REWARDED.—The Pred-dent has presented a gold watch and chain to William N. N. whon, master of the British steamship Commander in recognition of assistance given to the Niagara, of New-York, while on fire at sea, July 12. He has also pre-sented a gold watch to Joseph Potter, master of the Hay-tish bark Letilia, for rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the schooner James Bilss, of Belfast, Me.

A CATHEDRAL CONSECRATED AT CMAHA.

OMAHA, Nov. 15 .- Trinity Cathedral, in appearance one of the most imposing Episcopal church buildings in this country, was consecrated to-day by the founder, Bishop Clarkson, assisted by Lord Bishop Sweetman, of Toronto, and Bisnop Garrett, of Texas, and a number of clergymen from this diocese. The cathedral is Gothle in architecture, in the English pointed style, and built of Illinois blue limestone. The building is cruciform, with nave, aisles, transcrts, choir and elerestory and tower. The porch is paved with tiles in an exquisite pattern. The outside doors are of massive onk and were presented by the St. Andrew Church, Eye Beach, N. H. Over them are beautiful stained glass windows set in rich tracery. The candelabra in the chancel were presented by Bishop Clarkson's relatives from Potsdam, N. Y. The litany desk was the gift of the clergy of Dakota in remembrance of Bishop Clarkson's missionary work. The altar is 73g feet long, and the altar panels are fitted with bronze reliefs, modelled by Vibell the New-York sculptor. The altar is decorated with a superb gilded cross over the centre panel, and two and Miss Drummond, of Chicago, ornament the right and left panels. The thirteen chancel wholeway are memortals of local church members and children baptized by Rishop Chirkson, at St. James Church, Chicago, and at Brainard, Minn. The largest window is in memory of Bishop Kempler, of Wisconsin. Others commemorate Bishop Selwyn, of New-Zealand, and Bishop Patterson, of the Melanzian Island. The Cathedral and its decorations will cost over \$100,000.

THE NEW TIME STANDARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 .- The following general notice was issued by General Manager Pugh, of the Pennsylvania Raliroad, to-day, to be sent to all points on the main line, the Northern Central Railway, Philadel-phia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway, Baltimore and Potomae Bailway, Alexandria and Fredericksburg Ball-way, Alexandria and Washington Bailway, West Jersey Railway, Camden and Atlantic Railway, and the Camder and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company: The time and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company: The time of the seventy-fifth meridian to be designated as Eastern standard time, which is one minute and three seconds faster than the present standard Fennsylvania Italiroad time, has been adopted, to take effect at 12 o'clock, noon, on Sanday, November 18. At the above time and date, the clocks in all offices and stations and the watches of all officers and employes that are now set to the present standard must be moved forward one minute and three seconds to conform to the Eastern standard time.

THE NEW-ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Washington, Nov. 15,-Senator Vest and Congressmen Carlisle and Casey Young called on the Austrian Minister, with the view of scenning the transfer of the late Vienna Electrical Exposition to the World's Exposition at New-Orleans next year. The Austrian Minister promised to use his best endeavors. A visit to the Department of State was also made, where it was learned that the foreign affairs of the World's Exposition are in a most satisfactory shape.

THE NEW-JERSEY SUNDAY-SCHOOLS,

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, Nov. 15 .- The New-Jersey Sundaychool Association elected to day the following officers: President, Jesse L. Huribut, of Plainfield; corresponding secretary, S. W. Clark, of Jersey City; recording secretary, W. L. Piumer, of Brick Church, Orange; treasurer, Walter M. Patton, of Camden. An executive committee of one from each county was also appointed.

STRIKING COMPOSITORS,

A DEMAND BY THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION PARTLY EUCCESSEUL,

Typographical Union No. 6 made a raid on the morning newspaper offices last night. At 8 o'clock a committee of three that had been appointed by the union ucceeded in getting through THE TRIBUNE editorial rooms into the composing room. The foreman of THE TRIBUNE office, who had been indisposed for several days, but who had come to the office on hearing rumors of possible trouble, was in another part of the building at the time. The assistant foreman in charge of the office realized the situation of affairs as the committee appeared, and went to them guietly and invited them to leave the to the request and begon a long harangue, giving a glowing account of the good which the union would accomplish, and calling on the printers to lay down their sticks and quit work. Instead of listening with that rapt atten-tion which the subject, from a union point of view, merited, the compositors jeered at the committee and treated them with contumely. As the chairman continued his remarks there was a general feeling of disgust evinced on the part of THE TERRUNE compositors. and finally the committee were taken bodily by the com-positors without any word or interference from the reman of THE TRUNCHE and forcibly ejected from the room. The city editor, who had been attracted by the olsy eloquence of the speaker and his warm reception by the printers, came on the scene as the retreating commit tee reappeared in the editorial rooms, and he mildly but firmly assisted them out of the office. The net result of the strike in THE TRIBUNE office was the loss of four regulars and three substitutes out of a force of eighty. These seven left the office in a quiet and gentlemanly manner, some of them explaining to the foreman before they did so that they were sorry they had to go, but they were members o the union and were forced to obey its call.

At 6:30, when time was called in the offices of The World, Star, Truth and Journal, the foremen of those offices were informed by a committee appointed by the union that the men would not go to work unless they received the union scale of 46 cents a thousand ems. The demand was complied with at once by the publisher of The World, and the men did not leave the office. In the other offices all hands left their cases, with two exceptions in The Journal office, and went to the hall at No. 475 Pearl-st, which had been engaged by the union. At 7 O'clock the publishers of Truth seni word to the office of the union that the scale would be paid. At 8 The Star succumbed, and at 9:15 The Journal sent for its men and agreed to pay the union rates. It was found impossible to keep the men at the headquarters in Pearl-st, and during the evening small knots of strikers were gathered on the sidewalks around Printing-House Square. The strikers celebrated their victory in the manner pseculiar to them, to the great profit of the many liquor scilers in the neighborhood, and up to a late hour groups of semi-intexicated men were scattered around the square excitedly talking over the warm reception which the committee appointed to "strike" This Truthers office had met. This morning a demand will be made on all the afternoon papers. The demand was complied with at once by the publisher of to "strike" The Tresex office had not. This morning a demand will be made on all the afternoon papers. The scale established by the union for that work is 40 cents a thousand ems.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

The Bothnia brought among others, yesterday, Judge W. A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Campbell, the Rev. and Mrs. C. Wood, A. de Garcia Abello, A. A. Annesley, Mrs. J. J. Ashcroft, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Howell, Mr. and and aris, J. c. Cools, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. de la Maza, Miss Clara Wilson, Miss M. E. McAllister, Captain J. D. Warren, F. S. Van Zandt, Miss Sariori and D. S. Motta.

The Frida brought Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Thomson, G. Tiedemann, August Bom and W. Gebhardt.

The steamer Ortneco salled for Bernnada taking D. G. O'Neil, C. J. Bardes, Dr. W. O. Bascome, J. Walter Wigs, C. H. Shoemaker, H. Sanderson, J. S. Pearman and Mrs. H. P. Willis among her passengers.

ADVISED TO SIGN THE ROLL.

The Xth Assembly District Republican Assoclation held its regular monthly meeting at No. 28 Avenue-A last evening, Honry H. Haight presiding. Colonel Charles 8, Strong and Justice Patterson addressed the meeting, both favoring the re-enrollment plan, and urging all Republicans to take advantage of the two remaining days to sign the roll.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

PAPERS BY PROFESSORS BREWER, ROWLAND AND OTHERS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 15.—The third day's seston of the National Academy of Sciences began with an nteresting paper by Professor W. H. Brewer, of Yale, on "The Subsidence of Particles in Liquids." Upon the platform were ranged numerous bottles and the profesor took his place upon the floor of the lecture-room, s that he might handle them with ease. He stated how he came to go into the subject of sedimentation. He had been examining the action of liquid manures, and also of mpure waters such as sewage, etc. This brought him to a consideration of muddy water. He held up a precipitating bottle filled with muddy water, taken from the bar of the Mississippi. He showed that the solid contents had rapidly settled, but that there was a discoloration tapering off in intensity until it reached a point of absolutpurity. This discoloration, however, was not gradual, but had a tendency to establish strata of discoloration. He then showed two bottles containing water from the had region near the Niobrara Elver in Wyoming, some thirty months old. There was a green sediment at the bottom, but there was a visible opalescence above, and there was no real and thorough settlement of the water. None of it could be considered actually pure, and it was his opinion that water containing sediment never would be pure unless it contained salt. The salt curdled the water and after this has been effected there was a precipitation of sediment which was complete and the water above was practically pure. The professor illustrated this by the action of the incoming salt water upon the outgoing fresh water of the Mississippl. All mineral alts, he said, hastened the deposition of sediment, and the organic substances hastened descent also. He had one specimen of weak sewage and Connecticut mud, and it became pellucid quickly. Another of the same sewage n distilled water after four years still remained cloudy nd, upon holding up to the sun, was opalescent. then showed two bottles of water containing a slight de gree of clay, the water being bydrant water, one of which had been kept in the dark, the other in the light, and these after six years had never settled. Both were clearly opalescent, but the one was much darker than the other. He showed in succession several bottles which had been successively decanted, to get rid of the sediment, and still they showed distinct opalescence From this he argued that the purest fresh water lakes were never so clear as the ocean, and that the more free the water was from saits, the more difficult it was to free itself from the discoloration of clays. He thought that this would account for the splendid blue of mid-ocean, and for the limpidity which had been noticed so often in de

criptions of tropical coast scenery. The question of the action of acids upon water was next usidered. The professor showed specimens of water entaining a red clay from the neighborhood of Hartford which had been taken from a depth of nine or ten fee below the surface and which had never been aried. This clay he had washed primarily in hydrochloric acid. The action of the acid was at first to hasten precipitation, but finally to retard it, so that the bottles containing acid

washed clays never became clear.

In the discussion that followed Professor Silliman asked if Professor Brewer had Investigated the practice of the old French inhabitants of New-Orleans who of the old French innaonants of Sew-Greans was cleared their Mississippi water by adding to their am-phoras a pinchof alum, which had the effect of rendering the water pellucid in a short time. Professor linewer said that he had not examined that special instance, but it was a familiar instance of the law that sails and acids said that precipitation.

It was a familiar instance of the law that sails and acids assisted precipitation.

Professor I. S. Newberry, of New-York, thought that the experiments were most interesting, but would consider them as more important to agriculture than to geology. Bivers, he thought, had little to do with the problem. The grinding and comminuous of sand and clay, silver and alumina, were done by the sea along the shore, and the waves carried them from place to place. He then took up the formation of the bars in river mouths to carry out his views.

Professor Williard Gibbs, of Yale, argued at some lengthupon the exceedingly dight impediments that would be sufficient to prevent the perfect union of globules of water, which was the scientific way of regarding filminess or opalescace in water. He eited the familiar instance of a soap bubble which, though a film of great

of the all present that an timeness step had been holds in the development of spectroscopy, and that this would be rendered singularly useful to played-six by the added scale of wave lengths. Professor Rowland in continuation said that the spectrum used had been made in Baltimore with one of his own concave gratimes, which separates the lines, and acts in the place of a prism. He regarded it as the most powerful instrument in existence. Dr. Hasdings, in his observations on the ceredu of the sun during the oclipse or May 6, at Caroline Island, had used one of his smaller gratings. The meeting then adjourned for the norming after a session which was noticeable for the number of ladies and of advanced students and post-graduates present.

At the afternoon session a paper on "Atmospheric Absorption" was read by Piotessor 8. P. Langley, of the Alleghany Observatory of Pennsylvania. He began by stating that the earth was surrounded by an atmosphere through which the sun, stars and moon were observed. As there was no way of viewing them except through which the sun, stars and moon were observed. As there was no way of viewing them except through this medium, it was necessary to make some calculation for atmospheric absorption, so that observers could imagine celestral bodies as they may be when viewed from the outside of the amosphere. The percentage has generally been considered as, about twenty per cent. Some observer have rated if at seventeen per cent, others have gone as high as twenty one per cent. He had not doubt the thorough it perturbes which only absorption, which the rad absorption of light through the atmosphere was almost doubt. There were two kinds of absorption, one that of dust particless which only absorbed the quantity of light; the other, at telluric absorption which changed its quality, so that a sinberia after suffering telluric absorption possessed no longer the same kind of light. The hight and heat tools when he had been shown in numerous observations to be forty per cent by a process which he

eye of every one the immense amount of such absorbed light.

Professor Simon Newcomb, of Washington, vice-president of the National Academy of Sciences, read a paper on "The Theory of Errors of Observation and Probable Results." It applied entirely to a system of appreciating the value of errors, that is their greater or less degrees of badness. In a series of astronomical observations, three, for example, two would agree and the third would be discordant. If the flest two give a mean of firty six seconds and the third a nean of fifty seconds, Professor Newcomb assumed that by an empfrical law, a mean should be given to the third based upon a calculated maximum of error.

The next paper was read by Professor Wolcott fifths, of Harvard, on "Phospho-Vanadates, Arsenio Vamadates and Antimonio Vanadates." This was a scientific demonstration of analytic chemistry. It was followed by another paper by the same Professor on "The probable Exists two of New Acids of Phosphorus."

Professors Hall, State Geologist of New-York, read a paper apon "Some Geologic Aspects of Certain Localities in New-York State." The Professors and that for forty years he had been collecting lamelii branchiate fossills, the professor is the property of the collecting lamelii branchiate fossills, the professor was the provent

years he had been collecting lamelli branchiate fossils, the prototypes of the oysters and claus of the present day.

ARRANGING A GLOVE FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- "Al" Smith, the backer of John L. Sullivan, will propose to "Paddy" Ryan to have the four-round glove contest, which has been ar-ranged to occur in Boston, take place in San Francisco

HENDRIX A BONE OF CONTENTION.

CHARGES THAT HE WAS NOT HEARTILY SUPPORTED BY CERTAIN DEMOCRATS.

Not securing the spoils of office to quarrel ver, at the late election, Brooklyn Democratic politicians are beginning to quarrel over the cause of the defeat of J. C. Hendrix for Mayor. The week before the election, prominent publications began to complain that "Boss"
McLaughlin did not do all be should for Hendrix. The official canvass of votes, showing that Hendrix received fewer votes in Democratic wards than Howell did two years ago, arouses anew these com-plaints, and several bitter denunciations of the Boss" have been heard. Some of those complaining most loudly are men who invested money on the result, misled by the statement of Hendrix's organ that the betting was two to one in his favor. It was reported yesterday that ex-Congressman John G. Schu-maker had complained bitterly to the "Boss" of his halfhearted support of Hendrix, and showed the figures which told of the falling off of the vote for the "Boss's" candidate in the wards where he was expected to run

ert Furey, who took an active part in the Demo-Robert Furey, who took an active part in the Democratic ennyass, and made large bets on Hendrix's election, said that many McLaughlin men were "kicking" and saying that Hendrix was "sold out" in some of the Democratic wards. Senator Kiernan ran 500 votes ahead of Hendrix in the Eixth Ward, and Justice Courtney 130 ahead in the Twelfth Ward. In Hendrix's own ward, the Tenth, Justice Courtney ran 166 ahead of him, and he was somewhat ahead in nearly every ward in the city. Mr. Furey said that disaffected Kepublicans "cut the life" out of Low in the Republican wards, and McLaughlin Democratis did the same for Hendrix in the Democratic wards. A well-known Kepublican said: "The fact is that McLaughlin thought Hendrix was too much of a Kinsella

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS, A GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF CATTLE AND DEAD MEAT DESIRED.

(BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.)
CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The convention called by the Commissioner of Agriculture to consider the contagi-ous diseases of domestic animals mot here this morning. In the absence of Dr. Loring the meeting was opened by Professor Morrow, of the Illinois Industrial College, and Senator Williams, of Kentucky, was made permanent chairman. Elaborate papers were read by Professor Law, Dr. Salmon, of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Parsons, Territorial Veterinarian of Wyoming, Dr. Gadsden, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Saunders. All the grazing sections of the country from Wyoming to New-Jersey were represented, and it is said that the Wyoming delegates alone represented herds valued at \$15,000,000. The only disease which was deemed an appropriate subject for National legislation was the lung plague among cattle. It was universally denied that any vestige of the disease exists west of the Alleghanies and it was admitted that it does exist in parts of New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. In all the papers and discussions the necessity of stamping out the plague was insisted on, not only to protect the herds of the West from Infection, but only to protect the herds of the West from infection, but to remove all suspicion from one lot of beef and cattle so that no discrimination can be reasonably made against them in foreign countries. The State law being imadequate, there was an evident determination among the leading breeders and grazers to insist upon action by the Federal Government in the matter of destroying the disease, and since this is the only authority recognized abroad, it was also argued that a thorough inspection of all cattle and dead meat exported should be made, and a certificate of soundness given by the officers of the National Government. The Swine Breeders' Association also recommended Government inspection of exported hog products.

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

AN EARNEST CONTEST-THE NOMINATION OF ME. O'BRIEN BY THE DEMOCRATS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BOSTON, Nov. 15.-The contest for Mayor of Boston promises to be as carnest as the canvass for Governor. The Butler-Palmer Democracy is evidently bent n having a partisan city government. They claim that the cry for a citizens' ticket comes mainly from Republicans, who are in a minority and do not like to see the overnment taken entirely out of thier hands. This is not the exact truth, for the most respectable element in the Democratic party has for many years favored a citizens'

The present city government has been an unfortunate one, and discarding Palmer and putting O'Brien in his place will not reassure the voters of Boston. Palmer, it ts true, is at the head of the present city government, but O'Brien is also near the head, and there is an impression that he has been the inspirer of a good many of the acts of the Mayor, for which the party is now trying to avoid the responsibility. Mr. O'Brien's friends claim that now that he has obtained a straight Democratic nomination his election is assured. There is little doubt that the Democrats will nominate a straight ticket for Aldermen— Democrats will nominate a straight ticket for Aldermentus taging to force the tight on a strict party line.

Among the citizens, who believe in non-partisanship in the administration of city affairs. Mr. O'Brien's nomination is generally regarded as weak, they claiming that not even Mayor Palmer so thoroughly represents the evils of the outgoing city administration as the present Chairman of the Beard of Aldermen. It is admitted, however, that in the event of Mr. O'Brien's acceptance he will be a most formidable candidate.

DEMOCRATS ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] POUGHREEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 15 .- The Even ng Enterprise states that the Democratic County Com nittee of Dutchess County has been asked to investigate the charges of bribery within the party outside of the city, and says: "If i will call certain Democrats, who can be easily named, it might be directed to a line of investigation, the results of which would form very interesting subjects for contemplation by the Democracy of Dutchess, Putnam and Columbia."

A SPECIAL ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

IRT THERORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Thenton, N. J., Nov. 15 .- Governor Ludlow to day ordered a special election to be held on December 18 in the Hd District of Bergen County, to elect an

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Boston, Nov. 15 .- Next to the Governorelect, the man who won most glory in the late hard fight against Butler was Mr. Henry Cabet Lodge, chairman of the Republican State Committee, who is only a little over thirty years of age. It is no secret that he now is an aspirant for Congressional honors. He has a residence at Congressional District next year. At the opening of the

THE CLOSING OF THE CANALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 15 .- Superintendent Shanahan Issued an order to-day announcing that " the Eric, Cham-plain, Oswego. Black River and Caynga, and Seneca canals will be closed on December 1 unless sooner closed by ice."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

Detroit, Nov. 15.-The American Public Health Association elected the following officers to-day: Provident Dr. Albert L. Gibon, of Washington, Medical Director United States Navy; secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson, of Concord, N. H.: treasurer, Dr. J. Berrien Lidsley, of Nashville, Tenn. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting in St. Louis.

THE BAPTIST CONFERENCE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 15,-The Baptist Autumna Conference discussed "The Coming Ministry; Its Chief Function, Supply and Preparation," to-day. Among the Speakers were President E. Dodge, D. D., LL. D., of New-York; Dr. J. C. Hiden, of Virginia; the Rev. R. S. Moxon, of Ohlo, and T. G. Jones, D.D., of Virginia.

METHODIST CHURCH EXTENSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15,-The general committee of the Church Extension of the Methodist Episco-pal Church, assembled here to-day. A committee was appointed to take into consideration what changes, if any, are needed on the subject of church extension.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Colonel Porter, of the 22d Regiment, has been called away on business to Virginia, and Lieutenant Colonel Camp has assumed command.

Captain George A. Miller has been detailed as president of the court martial which will convene at the armory on November 24. One company of the 7th Regiment, 101 strong, has

qualified every one of its members, and the weakest of its companies turns out more marksmen than many of the other regiments. The 23d Regiment has voted against helding the proposed ball.

Colonel Jones, who will soon assume the command of the 12th Regiment, is taking the necessary steps to secure a most efficient staff. cure a most efficient staff.

Lieutenant Murphy, who has accepted the captainey of one of the companies, will still be retained as head-quarters elerk.

THE REUNION OF THE "SIX HUNDRED." The War Veterans of the 7th Regiment met ast night in their hall in the 7th Regiment Armory and held an informal meeting to arrange for a social gathermonico's. General Edward L. Molincux presided. Many of the Veterans had not met for thirty years. It was agreed that the gathering should be exclusively limited ngreed that the gathering should be exclusively limited to the War Veterans, that invitations be extended only to the Colonel, Licatenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant of the active regiment, and that General Alexander Shaler be requested to preside at the banquet, at which toasts should be replaced by chorus songs with the accompanying music of the drum, fife and bugle. Of the 600 original veterans only 150 will gather to celebrate this the first of their remnines.

BROOKLYN NEWSDEALERS AND HERALD STANDS.

The Brooklyn Newsdealers' Union No. 2, representing the Eastern District, held a meeting last night at Phornix Hall, in South Eighth-st. From statements made by the dealers, it appeared that the establishment of The Herald stands is not effecting their business to any appreciable extent. The wholesale dealers have enerally compiled with the request to cut if the supplies of dealers who persist off the supplies of doalers who persist in selling below union rates; but complaint was made against the Williamsburg branch of the American News Company as not quite coming up to the expectations of the union in this respect. The agents of The Herald are laboring to recover the circulation of that paper in Brooklyn. They are now can asking from house to house, leaving cards to be filled up by persons wishing to subscribe.

man, and Kinsella thought he was too much of a Mc-Laughlim man, and so between the two he fell to the

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

SALES AT THE ACADEMY-NEW PICTURES AT THE DEALERS'-EXHIBITIONS PRESENT AND TO COME -NOTES OUT OF TOWN.

This is the last week of the autumn Academy exhibition. So far as attendance goes the exhibition has been successful, but in the more important matter of sales there is cause for disappointment. For this the "badness of the times," the "dulness in Wall Street," and "unfavorable weather" are assigned as partial reasons by those whose hopes have not met with realization. Perhaps the unexpected amount of the sales at last year's exhibition rendered artists too sanguine Then ninety-six pictures were sold for an aggregate of \$18,850. Nineteen per cent of the pictures shown found purchasers, against 14 per at the preceding regular exhibition. At the pres ent time a little over thirty pictures have been sold for about \$9,000. It is possible, however, that out-of town buyers will increase this amount considerably during the present week. The principal paintings sold since the last time of writing are : "On the River, New-Milford, N. J.," by B. W. Van Boskerck, \$325; "The Long Call," by E. L. Henry, \$350; "A Branch of Apples," by C. B. Snyder, \$125; "Florentine Roses," by F. M. Fenetti, \$150; "Ideal Head," by H. N. Hyneman, \$100; "The Morning Greeting," by M. R. Dixon, \$225; "Study-Pigure," by Miss C. T. Hecker, \$100; "Morning at Sea," by Henry P. Smith, \$400; and "Landing the Seine," by Harry Chase, \$200.

At the exhibition of ske tches and studies in the American Art Gallery the sales have been reassuring to the projectors of the exhibition, and have shown that a collection of small pictures at low prices commends itself favorably to the picture buying public. About twenty-two sketches have been soid for over \$1,100. This exhibition, like that at the Academy, will close to-morrow. It will be succeeded by the Salmagundi, which opens December 3. Artists will remember that lists for the latter must be sent in by the end of this week. The committee on the Pedestal Fund Loan Exhibition holds its sessions at the American Gallery and appears likely to develop out of chaos one of the most interesting exhibitions New York has seen. The willingness to co-operate evinced by those who are able to render valuable aid should make this exhibition notable for the completeness of the illustrations of different branches of art, as well as for the quality of the examples.

At Mr. Schaus's gallery there is exhibited a large painting by Emile Benouf, the view of a shore in a storm, with battered fishing boats high and dry on the rocks, and beyond them a crowd of fisherman hauling another boat ip from the waves. In the foreground is a broad stretch of yellow sand, washed smooth by the action of the water. Nearly in the centre of this lies a black boat with a yawn ing hole in the bow, and further up, on the loose rocks below the sea wall, are several other craft which have been severely buffeted. On the left the waves are breaking over the beach, and beyond the line of brightly con turned fishermen is a reach of angry water and dark gray clouds. Near this painting is a large Daubigny. This is a view of an orchard in bloom, full of vivid greens. By Van Marcke there landscape and cattle with a rainbow in the distance, and there are two small works by Theodore Frere. The Renouf is the most important example of this artist that has appeared here since "The Helping Hand." Its simplicity and effectiveness make it a valuable addition to the pictures to be seen in the city.

There is a historical painting by Jean Paul Laurens on view at Reichard's which depicts the parting of Robert I f France and his wife, who was within the forbidden degrees of relationship, and was compelled by the decree of the Pope to submit to a divorce. A small Rousseau in this gallery is a study of a landscape after a storm with the clouds breaking away and the sun appearing near the

artist, Erskine Nicol, whose works are infrequently met with in this country. The title "Past Work," is explained by the figure'of an old gray-haired fisherman, seated, melancholy and alone, against a white-stone wall, the corner the distance are the old man's former companions or suc-cessors busily at work along the shore with their fishing year. Fromentin's work, whether as writer or painter always contains some reason for attention, and the picture of Arab women washing at a spring, which is shown to this gallery, will be found by no means the least interesting example of his style that has been seen here. There is a study of a head by Cubanel, the head of the gullery contains the same pictures, as last season.

The circulars for the regular Academy exhibition. which will soon be issued, will contain the formal antrant for Congressional honors. He has a residence at the Vith honorement of the Clarke and Hellgarten prizes provi-iongressional District next year. At the opening of the coaly alluded to in Ten Trans se, which will be awarded year he will, without doubt, receive a unanimous re-clee- for the first time in the spring. The interest of the \$12. tion to the chairmanship of the State Committee, but this | 000 deeded to the Academy by Mr. Julius Hallgarten and e will resign, when will arise a question among the Re- | accepted by the council is to be expended upon three anpublican party managers. The older members of the committee having been out of the active management for the post year, are credited with the desire of again assuming control. Ex Collector Beard wants to take his old seat at the head of the long table, and will find many supporters. Should the younger element continue to hold the reins there are several possible candidates for the chairmanship. Thomas is the control of competition to Academicians. It will be necessary for at least fifty exhibitors to vote, and to receive the prize a picture must obtain one-third of all the votes cast. This is aside from the results of the exhibition of Mr. Carke's pletures, which will succeed the Salmacindi at the American Art Gallery. The proceeds of this exhibition are to co to establish a permanent prize fund. It is to be hoped that the introduction of prizes and the hearthurnines incidental to prize awards may not prove an additional and particularly sour apple of discord at Academy exhibitions. Ferhaps the experiment may prove more successful here than it has in several instances abroad.

an additional and particularly sour apple of discord at Academy exhibitions. Perhaps the experiment may prove more successful here than it has in several instances abroad.

It is noticeable that American etchers are securing more and more of an audience for their work. The efforts of the New-York Erchine Club, with the wide circulation of their illustrated catalogues, the work of a few veteran etchers in Philadelphia, with the unequalled exhibition of etchines held in that city last winter, the publication of American etchings by periodicals devoted to art matters, the visit of Dr. Seymour Haden, and the exhibition of Mr. Whistler's work, all have a widespread influence in directing public attention to a branch of art which up to the last six years has had but few disciples on this side the water. Those who collected etchines up to that time were chiefly connoisseurs who delighted in rare old prints, and who could be moved by nothing short of a dirst proof from some famous foreign etcher. Their specialties did not include American etchings, and peture buyers generally, like Gallio, cared for none of these things. Naturally the dealers in their turn made a feature of old prints, and as the demand for etchings began to increase, met it by bringing over the fresh work of French and English etchers. It was a size of a greatly increased interest in etching that when Waltner etched Miller's "Annelus" "the proofs appeared here almost as soon as in Parls and London. Chawet's etches of Cotot, Tisset's and Haden's work have become as familiar as "times signed by Corot and Diaz among the dealers. And when people found that etchings were really interested interest in etching that when Waltner etched Miller's "Annelus" work have become as familiar as "times signed by Corot and Diaz among the dealers. And when people found that etchings were really interested interesting a feet of the measure of the chroma. And the sworth have been employed, couveys a city of the propers. A feature of the increased attention paid to etchings

Philadelphia artists appear to be madequately represented in the current exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Eakins is spoken of as sending an excellent portrait of a man walling—probably the one shown at the exhibition of the American Artists has spring. Mr. Vinton's portrait of William Warren and Mr. Fearce's portrait of a Japanese boy represent Boston. Mr. Bridgman's farm seeme in Normandy with two Eastern seemes by Mr. Week's, are the chief contributions of American artists living abroad.

Of the exhibition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Of the exhibition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Journal says: "The display of American sculpture is the largest that has ever been shown at a local exhibition. Fifteen places form the collection, which mechanise examples of Messrs, St. Gaudeins, Warner, Ball, French and Bartlett, as well as other artists at procent less known. Designs for the memorial to Paul Revere—who, judging from present appearances, is likely to be as long as Washington in getting a monament—are shown by Mr. Ball and Mr. Pallin, but neither of them seems to be much in advance of the other models with which the public have become familiar. Certainly nothing has yet been offered which we should wish to see creeted for all time in any of our public places. In the department of portrait sculpture two works of prominent ability are

shown—Mr. Warner's model of a bust of John I. Blan, and Mr. Bartlett's bust in bronze of the late Professor Bogses of the Institute of Technology. Mr. Warner's work is a singular simplicity and impressiveness in its suggestion of strong personality and force." In speaking of the exhibition in the Dudley Gallery, The London Times says: "Mr. Bridgman's ambitions work, 'After the Bath, Cairo' (196), is a picture which shows a good deal of technical skill, though the draped girl seems to us to be far more satisfactory than the more complexeous nude figure in the foreground."

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

PUNISHING WESTERN ROADS FOR CUTS. LARGE NUMBER OF TICKETS ORDERED OFF SALM BY THE TRUNK LINES. An order was issued by Assistant Commis-

sioner Pierson yesterday which prohibits the sale of the tickets issued by the trunk lines over nearly every railroad west of Chicago and St. Louis running to Miss River points. All second-class tickets to Missouri River points by way of Chicago are " turned to the wall." First and second class tickets by way of Chicago and Kansar and second class tickets by way of Chicago and Kansas City to Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and points north thereof are taken off sale, and a similar prohibition is applied against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road to Council Bluffs and Omaha. All these orders affect every Eastern trunk line. The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio roads are forbidden to sell tickets to Council Bluffs and Omaha over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Where previous prohibitory orders permitted the sale of tickets over the condemned lines at the depots of the trunk lines, the new orders do not make this exception, and the exception is removed in the case of the order issued on October 11 against tickets over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Alton to Kansas City, and on the St. Paul road to Omaha. The action of Mr. Pierson is the result of the resolution

of the trunk lines to force the Northwestern roads running west out of Chicago to desist from their practice of cutting through rates from the East by the payment of large commissions. These commissions have been so large that in some cases New York ticket-scalpers have sold tickets to the West at \$4 and \$5 under the schedule rates. These large allowances have enabled the outside rates. These large allowances have enabled the outside brokers to scalp tickets to Chicago and St. Louis as well as to points westward. The sweeping probibition of the sale of second-class tickets was ordered because the fer-Western lines were cutting rates by furnishing first-class accommodations to travellers who bought second-class tickets. The result of the pool penalties, if they are enforced, will be to cause travellers destined to Omaha, Kansas City, and other places on the Missouri River the hardship of rechecking baggage at Chicago and St. Louis and purchasing tickets in the last named cities for points and purchasing tickets in the last named cities for points and purchasing tickets in the last named cities for points and purchasing tickets in the last named cities for points and purchasing tickets in the last named cities for points and purchasing tickets which are removed from sale, the pannitive class tickets which are removed from sale, the pannitive class tickets which are removed from sale, the pannitive class tickets which are removed from sale, the pannitive class tickets which are removed from sale, the pannitive class tickets which are removed from sale, the pannitive class tickets which are removed from sale, the pannitive class tickets which are removed from sale, the pannitive class to the pannitive of the sale of the sale of the first class to the pannitive class to the pannitive class to the pannitive class to the pannitive of the sale of the sa brokers to scalp tickets to Chicago and St. Louis as well

LACKAWANNA JOINS THE POOL.

The recent rumors that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was about to be admitted to the trunk line pool were confirmed yesterday by Comnissioner Fink, who said, with great apparent satisfaction: "Yes, the Lackawanna is one of the family now, The contract by which it becomes a member of the pool was signed to-day."

In answer to an inquiry as to the percentages allotted the Lackawanna road, the Pool Commissioner said that that was a matter for further negotiation. An officer of the railroad company said that Mr. Fink had visited the the railroad company said that Mr. Fink had visited the office during the day and that the negotiations between the company and the trunk line pool tended towards greater harmony between the railroads. It was said that the question of a division of the traffic would be settled at a future date. "It we should join the trunk line pool," he remarked, "it will be much less difficult to prove the frequent charges of rate-cutting on the road which commits the offence. As long as we are outside of the pool, everything is laided our doors. The negotiations will result in greater harmony."

THE LOSSES IN ANN-ST.

The fire which broke out in the rear of No. 3 Ann-st. early yesterday morning was confined to that suilding after a hard fight by the firemen. All the upper floors were burned out and the liquor store and stock of J. W. Wiebeld, on the first floor, were builty damaged by J. W. Wiebeld, on the first floor, were badly damaged by water. The loss on the building, owned by Mrs. R. H. Goffe, is \$25,000. It was insured for \$21,250. The heaviest losers among the occupants are M. J. Stockwell, paper and rag dealer, loss \$17,000, insurance \$2,500; william Steiner, printer, loss \$6,000, insurance \$3,000; R. C. McCall, paper ruler, loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; R. Rathe, label cutter, loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; R. Rathe, label cutter, loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; and C. C. Kimball, carpenter, loss \$2,500, no linearance. Total loss to owner and occupants of building about \$62,000.

THE STORM KING BRIDGE.

A meeting of the directors of the Highland Junction Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon to the office of the company, No. 31 Broad-st., at which a resolution was adopted directing the chief engineer to make a new survey of the route from the eastern terminus of the span at Storm King to Hopewell Junction.

The re-survey is made at the request of the management The resurvey is made at the request of the management of the New-York and New-England Railroad, with which a direct connection will be made by the new arrangement. This will make the helphi of the bridge 200 feet above high water mark and will secure an even grade, thus avoiding the necessity of handing the trains from the ferry to Hopewell Junction, and causing the inconvenience which is now feit in this respect. The engineer will also make a slight change in the route at Cornwall, so as to avoid injury to valuable property occupied by wealthy residents of the town whose places adjoin the present line of the road.

THE OHIO CENTRAL LITIGATION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15,-Argument was heard to-day by the United States Circuit Court in the proceedings for the appointment of a receiver for the Obio Central Rallroad. Two questions were discussed: whether the road should be forcelesed under the bondholders' bill or under the Central Trust Company; and who bill or under the Central Trust Company; and who should be appointed receiver. E. L. Andrews, for the bondholders, elalmed previously, because of laving first obtained jurisdiction; and he suggested Thomas R. Sharp, formerly of the Baltimore and Ohio, as receiver, making the point that the receiver should be disconnected with the Seney syndicate. Thomas E. Stillman, for the Trust Company, named John E. Martin. The court intimated that two receivers might be appointed, one to manage the road and the other to bring suits for the receivery of assets, saying this need not delay foreclosure, as suits for the receivery of assets.

THE RIDGEWAY AND CLEARFIELD. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.-The Ridgeway and Clearfield Railroad, extending from Ridgeway on the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad to Brockwayville, in the art of the coal fields, now operated by the New-York, Lake Eric and Western Railroad Company, a distance of nineteen and one-half miles, will be opened for business on November 19, and will be operated as part of the Middle Division of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad. When completed the road will be twenty-seven inless long, and will reach a point on the Low Grade Division of the Alleghony Valley Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE Springfield, Ill., Nov. 15 .- The committee of the boudholders of the Dauville, Olney and Ohio River Railway, which road have been in the hands of a receiver for some time, has just completed a tour of inspection over the line. They report that the property is in good

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 15.-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Valley Railroad was held here to-day, Samuel Spencer was re-elected president, together with the old board of directors. The reports received show an encouraging prospect for the road. The completion of the line to Lexington has opened up a fine business and the question of further extension will soon be agituted. MONTREAL, Nov. 15 .- Ex-Governor H. Pairbanks, of Vermout, has made a seizure on Bradley Barlow, late president of the Southeastern Railway, for \$50,537 74.

pledged by Barlow to him as collateral security for the payment of three promissory notes for \$50,000, indexed by him for Barlow.

THERE ARE MORE LIKE HIM.

Items appear every once in a while relative to parsimonious characters. Here is one to add to the number. A Portland church society required mency for a worthy object, and a financial agitation was imaginated. One bright and siming light—a business man with a cood trade—was particularly entinesistic, and pledged a substantial sum in add of the cause. Now here is where the parsimony occurs. After posing as a munificat giver, he repaired to his place of business and reduced the wages of his employes sufficient to cover the amount pledged by him to the church. The above goes to show that Portland is an enterprising city and doesn't intensi to get left—not even on mean men.